

PROJECT MONITORING REPORT

Creating green fences and increasing biodiversity at La Junquera farm, Murcia (Spain)

LT-018-SPA-2402024 JUNQUERA PHASE II, MURCIA, SPAIN

Life Terra

Type B project



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CONTEXT

The project “Creating green fences and increasing biodiversity at La Junquera farm, Murcia (Spain)”, with the aOCP identification code LT-018-SPA-2402024 JUNQUERA PHASE II, MURCIA, SPAIN, is in the onboarding stage for being registered under the ASES on-chain protocol. Since Project activities have been implemented before the start of the onboarding process, it participates as a project of Modality B. According to the aOCP rules and procedures, Modality B projects shall go through the following process to be registered:

1. Application via the Project Submission Form (PSF), done by Project proponent.
2. Documentation review and alignment assessment, done by aOCP Operations Team.
3. Project pre-registration, done by aOCP Operations Team.
4. On- site Validate of the implemented Project activities, done by aOCP Operations Team.
5. Elaboration of Baseline report, Monitoring plan, Contingent table of credits issuance, done by aOCP Operations Team.
6. Project proponent agreement.
7. Project Verification by an external, independent, 3rd-party Verifier, delivering a Project Verification Report.
8. Project registration letter and first credits issuance, done by aOCP Operations Team.

This report corresponds to step 4, the field visit. The methodology and data gathered on-site are presented here.

I. METHOD OF ANALYSIS

The aOCP Methodology for carbon capture monitoring V1.0 was followed during this monitoring campaign.

I.1. VEGETATION SAMPLING PROCEDURE

I.1.1. In cabinet

The sampling points were selected by means of a cartographic analysis for field corroboration. These points were established in the coordinates provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Geographic coordinates of assessed quadrats

ID	Latitude	Longitude
1	37.924430°	-2.209722°
2	37.95883°	-2.162820°
3	37.90177°	-2.177955°

I.1.2. In the field

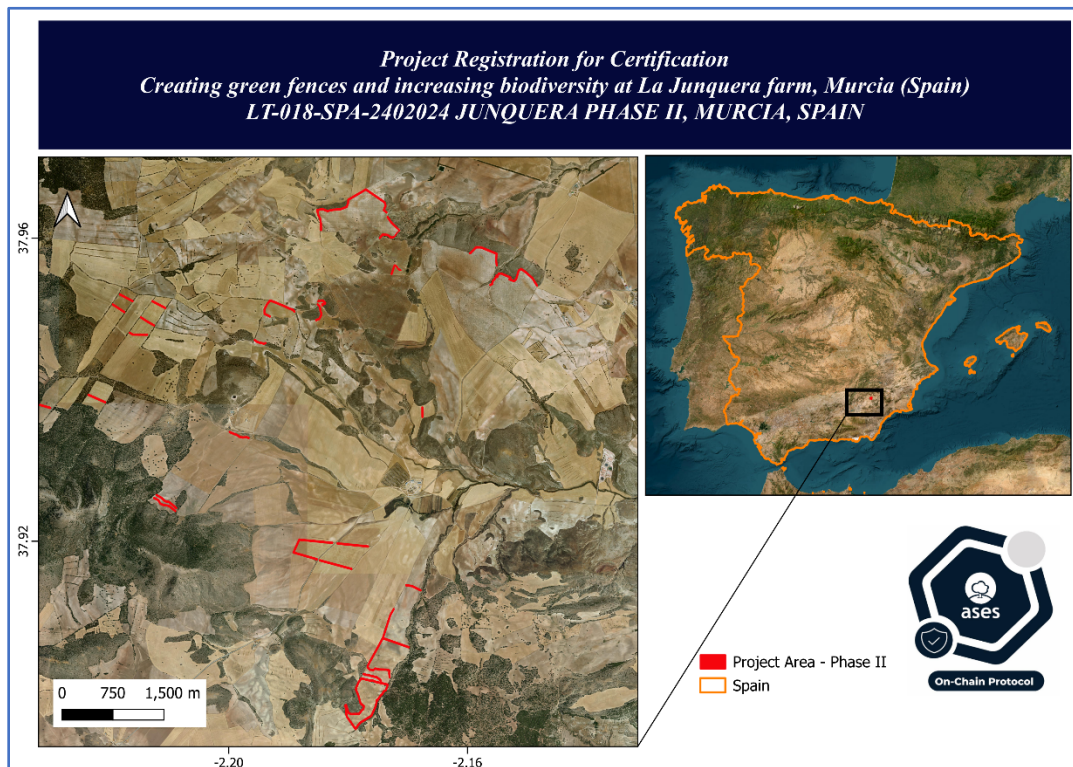


Figure 1. Project Location

Location and delimitation of the sampling site

Rectangular polygons were implemented, marking the central point using GPS (Figure 1).

Individual Registry direction

The polygon was divided, and the individuals were recorded in a clockwise direction.

- **Registration of trees and shrubs**

1. The individuals were identified by their scientific or reference name.
2. The diameter and height of the main trunk were measured.
3. The total height of the individual was measured.
4. The diameter of the largest crown and its perpendicular crown were recorded.
5. Photographic evidence was taken of the species that were measured and identified.
6. Photographic evidence of the activities of the registration of tree individuals was taken in order to integrate the photographic annex of activities.

- **Herbaceous Register**

1. They were identified by the scientific name or reference to the individual or group of individuals.

2. The percentage of surface area occupied at the sampling site was estimated.
3. Photographic evidence of the species was taken.

- **Vegetation Registration**

1. Sampling criteria were unified with the work team.
2. All vegetation was recorded per sampling point using the proprietary ases application.
3. A person responsible for the use of the application was designated.
4. An overview of the job site was made.
5. It will begin with the filling out of the overview of the sampling site and once.
6. The vegetation was recorded by strata, first the tree stratum was recorded, then the shrubs and finally the herbaceous ones

II. RESULTS

II.1. VEGETATION SAMPLING

Table 2. Number of planted species and individuals recorded

Species	Number of individuals
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5
<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i>	31
<i>Juniperus thurifera</i>	20
<i>Olea europaea</i>	3
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	23
<i>Pistacia terebenthus</i>	11
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	15
<i>Ramnus lycioides</i>	5
<i>Retama sphaerocarpa</i>	24
<i>Rosa canina</i>	6
Total	143

Table 3. Mortality at September 2024 Field Visit

Point	Dead Plants	Mortality
Point 1	20	25 %
Point 2	9	20 %
Point 3	105	68 %
Average	38 %	

III. CONCLUSIONS

The Project activity submitted by the Project Proponent **Life Terra Foundation** has been monitored on-site, finding that the Project activities presented in the PSF are consistent with what was observed during the field visit, but the mortality was higher than anticipated.

The farm, located in an arid Mediterranean area with continental climate influences, faced challenging climatic and edaphic conditions. Despite the expected mortality rate of around 50%, native and resilient species were planted in both small plots and lines surrounding agricultural fields to improve survivorship, however, extreme drought exacerbated plant mortality, which reached approximately 40% after only one year.

The field visit in September 2024 also revealed additional irregularities, such as excess livestock grazing due to a malfunctioning electric shepherd and accidental damage from machinery, which contributed to the plant loss. Despite the challenges, the project team has planned corrective actions, including yearly irrigation in drier months, replanting efforts for the following years, and a transparent communication process with certifiers and the landowner. The project is still expected to meet its goals of generating carbon removal and biodiversity credits, with mortality not anticipated to exceed levels that would render the project completely ineligible.

III.1. PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNEX

The following photographs show the Project area, the state of the plantation done by the Project proponent and the monitoring activities performed by the aOCP Operations Team during the field visit in September 2024.



